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RESTORATION OF INDIA'S HONOUR Prerequisite For Peace; Says Nehru

TRAINING COMMUNITY LEADERS Course Started In Gulzar

Tsarapkin To Stay In New York "For Some Time"

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, (DPA).—The Soviet chief delegate to the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, would remain in New York "for some time" to assist the new Soviet chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, Soviet U.N. quarters stated here yesterday.

Mr. Tsarapkin will aid Mr. Fedorenko in taking over his new duties and mainly inform him in the fields of a nuclear test ban and disarmament, these quarters added.

But other U.N. quarters consider it possible that Mr. Tsarapkin's presence in New York is connected with the possibility of further developments concerning a nuclear test ban agreement.

Resumption of the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations have been postponed until February 12.

The United States chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, yesterday gave a farewell lunch to the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Kuznetsov.

The exact date of Mr. Kuznetsov's departure from New York and his destination was not yet fixed, according to official statements by Soviet U.N. quarters.

SOHAIL LEAVES FOR INDIA

KABUL, Jan. 13. Dr. Mohammad Asef Sohail, President of the Press Department, left Kabul for New Delhi at the head of an official delegation at the invitation of the Indian Government. The other members of the delegation are Mr. Abdur Raof Benawa, President of Radio Kabul, Mr. Sabahuddin Kushkaki, Vice-President of Bakhtar News Agency and Editor-in-Chief of Kabul Times, and Mr. Mohammad Hassan Fahimi, an official of the Press Department. He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, Mr. Roashan, the Vice-President and members of the Press Department, the Ambassador and staff of the Indian Embassy in Kabul. Dr. Sohail and his party will visit different cities and industrial centres of India during their three-week sojourn.

But India was ready "to make the first, second, and third step to secure peace", Mr. Nehru added. But the restoration of Indian honour and self-respect, both violated by the Chinese aggression, would be a prerequisite for such steps, he stressed.

Under these conditions India would be ready to support the peace mission of the Colombo Powers, Mr. Nehru stated at a dinner in honour of the three representatives of the Colombo nations, the Ceylonese Premier, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Egyptian Premier, Mr. Ali Sabri, and the Ghanaian Minister of Justice, Mr. Kofi Ofori-Atta.

India was the more thankful for the peace mission of the Colombo States since that mission was extremely difficult, Mr. Nehru explained.

The Indian Premier also again emphasized that a policy between the big Power blocs was the only proper policy for the Afro-Asian world.

Peaceful Negotiations
Mrs. Bandaranaike in her answer stressed that the Sino-Indian border crisis had to be solved by peaceful negotiations.

The Colombo States were quite aware of the difficulty of their mission, she said, but in spite of that fact they were hopeful that they would succeed in creating the pre-conditions necessary to bring India and the People's Republic of China to the conference table.

The New Delhi negotiations are expected to end today after another round of talks between Mr. Nehru and the three representatives of the Colombo nations.

New Delhi political quarters in this connexion recalled the very optimistic remarks made by Mrs. Bandaranaike after her arrival from Peking.

According to these quarters it would be no surprise if the mediatory action of the Colombo Powers really were to create the basis for the resumption of direct Sino-Indian negotiations in the not too distant future.

(See also Page 4)

Expelled Missionaries From Sudan Beach Rome

ROME, Jan. 13, (DPA).—Two Roman Catholic missionaries of Italian nationality, who have been expelled from the Sudan, arrived by air in Rome yesterday. They reported that three Roman Catholic nuns and one priest were currently held in Sudanese jails for having preached the Christian faith.

Expulsion orders issued by the Sudanese Government concerned all Catholic, Protestant, and Moslem missionaries in the country, they added.

HAVANA, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—Cuba and East Germany have decided to establish full diplomatic relations and are to raise their existing missions to ambassadorial level, a Government communiqué said here yesterday.

Observers here expected that the decision will lead to a rupture of relations with West Germany which at present maintains full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

KUZNETSOV TO VISIT CUBA

HAVANA, Jan. 13, (AP).—Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, special Soviet envoy to the United Nations on the Cuban crisis, may visit Cuba this week.

The West German Ambassador, Mr. Karl Graf von Spreti, said yesterday, he had received an invitation from the Foreign Ministry to attend a reception here for Mr. Kuznetsov on Tuesday.

There has been no official announcement of Mr. Kuznetsov's visit to Cuba.

A first Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Kuznetsov, went to the U.N. headquarters in New York in October to lead the Soviet delegation in negotiations on the Cuban crisis.

FORMOSAN AGENTS EXECUTED

TOKYO, Jan. 13, (AP).—Peking Radio said yesterday that five Formosan agents have been executed in Kwangtung province.

The Chinese language broadcast monitored here said they were sentenced to death by the People's Court in the southern mainland province.

The radio also said 10 other alleged Formosan spies were sentenced to death or imprisonment terms.

These agents entered Kwangtung province from Hong Kong and Macao, it said.

BEN BELLA PRAISES U.S. AID FOR ALGERIA

ALGIERS, Jan. 13, (AP).—Mr. Ben Bella yesterday publicly praised American aid for Algeria and made his peace with the country's defiant Berber tribesmen.

The Algerian Premier travelled misery and unemployment after to the heart of the rugged Kabyle more than seven years of war and lie mountains east of Algiers totumult, was gradually being re-launch "Operation Reconstruction" in bar-damaged areas. A United States' roaring acclaim of the hitherto hostile Berbers marked an important milestone in the Premier's struggle for Algeria's unity.

The Berbers of the Kabylie area, who have been opposing Mr. Ben Bella's regime, constitute roughly one-fifth of Algeria's population of 10 million people. The rest are mainly Arabs.

Addressing thousands of cheering peasants in the main square of Tizi Ouzou, 60 miles east of Algiers, Mr. Ben Bella pleaded for "brotherhood and unity" and "an Algeria of justice."

He said the country gripped by market prices.

Pakhtunistanis' Rights

DEMAND OF TIRA JIRGAS

KABUL, Jan. 13.—A report from Tira in northern independent Pakhtunistan states that from December 31 to January 10 large jirgas were held in various parts of Tira with the participation of different clans of the Afridi tribe. These jirgas expressed their feelings against Pakistani colonialism and for their territory's independence.

The report adds that all these jirgas have demanded that the Government of Pakistan should confer the rights of self-determination on the Pakhtunistan nation and refrain from its colonial policies against the people of Pakhtunistan. The jirgas also expressed grave concern over the ill health of Pakhtunistan leaders living in Pakistani jails demanding their immediate release and restoration of their confiscated properties.

Shooting Of U.S. Plane Over Laos

PATHEP LAO CLAIM

TOKYO, Jan. 13, (AP).—Pathet Lao has claimed that an American aircraft shot down last Saturday in Laos "airdropped weapons to local bandits," the New China News Agency said.

NCNA, quoting Pathet Lao radio, said the American plane which "intruded into the airspace over the Nam Tha liberated area on January 5, was shot down by the air defence units of the patriotic forces of Laos."

It also said "another U.S. plane intruded into the air space over Kong Vi in Hui Sai province on January 6."

An American Embassy spokesman said last Sunday in Vientiane that the American plane was shot down apparently by Pathet Lao ground fire while dropping rice to Right-wing refugees in north-western Laos.

Algerian Delegation In Havana

HAVANA, Jan. 13, (AP).—An Algerian delegation began an official visit to Cuba yesterday. A spokesman told its Cuban hosts Algeria hopes to profit from your experiences and theory so that the Algerian people may start their march towards construction of socialism.

The Algerians are guests of world Cuba's Institute of Friendship with People.

8 FEB 18

1963

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT. Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme: on 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

or popular music, alternating. 6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme: 11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical programme.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-30.

T.M.A.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20159-24041
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office 24731

Pharmacies

Karte-Char Hashami: Phone No. 23829
Watan: Phone No. 20589
Sufzada: Phone No. 21026
Phone No. 23826

Dr. Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department, with the trainees at the National Training Centre at Gulzar where a course for community leaders has been started.

HERAT—HISTORICAL RUINS AND HOT SPRINGS

One of the largest cities in western Afghanistan, Herat is located on the bank of the Hari Rode river. Before Alexander the Great invaded Afghanistan, there was a flourishing town on the present site, known as Arnakata; which was expanded and named Alexandria by the victorious conqueror. Serving for centuries as the centre of Khorasan under different dynasties, Herat reached its climax under the reign of the Timuride King, Enriched with growing libraries, increasing population, magnificent buildings, and beautiful parks, most of the monuments in Herat were erected in this period.

Herat

Lying to the north-east of Herat city and located in an awe-inspiring park, the Gazergah encompasses the tomb of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, one of the leading sufis of his time. Considered as the most valuable collection of the historical relics of Herat in different periods, it consists of decorated domes, arches, and inscriptions. The most important inscription in Gazergah is the one bearing a few lines in seven characters. The epitaph of Khwaja Abdullah Ansari engraved by Hassan Shamelu, was a masterpiece of sculptor and engraving during the ninth century of Hegira.

The Green Dome

In the northern part of Herat city, there lie the ruins of a large dome and the disappearing minarets attracting the attention of every tourist. Referred to as the Green Dome, the ruins are supposed to have been a grand mosque with the high minarets for the prayer-calls. It was also the site of many other buildings, schools, and mausoleums erected under the auspices of Queen Gouharshad, the wife of Shahrukh Mirza of the Timuride Dynasty. A court historian, Shahrukh, Abdur Razak Samarkandi, locates the famous school on the bank of the river at Injil. Herat and on the bank of the mention of the mosque and its valley known as Obek. A small minaret in his memoirs. Unfortunately, no indication of the famous school is to be seen except the seven minarets and a mausoleum serving as a small cemetery for a number of Timuride princes. These minarets are considered to

be the best examples of the chitcheural style showing the glazed tiles, inscriptions, and decorations of the period in a most presentable manner, representing the climax of good taste and improving architecture in Herat under the Timurides.

The Grand Mosque

Religiously as well as historically one of the most important places of worship in the Moslem World, the Grand Mosque of Herat is well known almost everywhere. Probably built under the auspices of Sultan Ghiassuddin Abulfath Mohammed Sam Ghori, it is generally believed that the mosque has been repaired or renovated in 597 of Hegira. Repaired time and again by Rulers of Kurt, it was redecorated in various places by Sultan Hussein Mirza of Herat in 903 A.H. and its rooms and arches were especially replenished. Comprising 460 domes, 130 arches, and 444 pillars, the Grand Mosque was one of the most magnificent edifices during the Timuride Period. The two gates recently opened on either side of the compound have two minarets each, but much more nicely decorated. The tomb of Sultan Ghiassuddin Ghori lies adjacent to the Grand Mosque.

The Ikhtiaruddin Fort

Also known as Darus Saltana Fort, it is a fortified edifice erected under the auspices of Malik Fakhruddin of the Kurt Kings. Repaired by Shahrukh Mirza in the 15th century A.D., the fort lies on an elevation to the north of Herat and is reminiscent of the glorious past by its elaborate ramifications.

Lying to the north of Herat city and on the skirt of a hill, the Takhti Safar Park is a picturesque public garden with a nice beautiful dusks in the world. Herat is seen from here in a panoramic view, so vast and so majestic. Having one of the most antique of security than autarchic isolation; and this is why international trade should, above all, provide for a broader volume of international exchange to increase the prosperity of all partners.

(To be concluded)

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (DPA).

Turkey will grant the Republic of Cyprus financial and technical assistance, according to a communiqué published at the end of the three-day visit to Turkey of Cypriot Vice-President Fadil Kuetchuek, and on the organization of teaching and medical services.

Overseas Students At School Of Tropical Medicine

Today, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, founded 38 years ago, nearly half the post-graduate students are from overseas Commonwealth countries.

In research, the school, which is part of the University of London, has a distinguished record, especially in malaria control. Its "insectaries" include the biggest mosquito "farm" in the world with "inhabitants" numbering at times up to 20,000.

Investigations into chronic diseases, nutrition and surveys of Britain's social services are being carried out on the hygiene side.

At present the school has a roll of 500 students, 181 of them from overseas Commonwealth countries. By far the greatest representation is India with 43 members and Pakistan with 32.

Apart from Britain 36 countries are represented by a further 135 students.

They go to the three-storey grey stone building overlooked by the soaring towers of the University of London's Senate House to work in one or more of ten specialist departments. In their own countries they may belong to a Government medical service, hold university teaching posts, work for the World Health Organization, the medical section of the armed forces, or be practising doctors.

Among the school's most important tropical disease researches at present are effective developments of malarial mosquito control and the study of resistance to insecticides.

One project has been centred on the south coast of Java where experimental huts were set up and sprayed with various mixtures of insecticides.

Schistosomiasis, the worm infection carried by water snails which is widely prevalent in Africa and several other tropical countries, is under intensive survey to assess the extent of the disease and the amount of damage it does. The main project being directed from London is centred on Mwanza, Tanganyika, where the East African Institute for Medical Research is based.

In the field of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) another disease affecting Africa and parts of South America, an extensive study is being made of the trypanosome, the blood parasite which causes it.

One of the most ambitious programmes the School has yet embarked on is its present ten-year study of heart and lung diseases.

Public health students get ample opportunity for seeking how Britain's social services work and for meeting people from all walks of life. School meals and the foods should renounce autarchic economic sovereignty in order to increase prosperity. Though tariff and non-tariff facilities, the individual countries agree of their own accord to reduce the domestic production of certain articles, and to increase their purchases of these articles abroad. This is the first step towards realizing that universal prosperity is a safer guarantee of security than autarchic isolation; and this is why international trade should, above all, provide for a broader volume of international exchange to increase the prosperity of all partners.

Since the Noise Abatement Act was passed in 1960, making noise a nuisance within the meaning of Britain's Public Health Act, visiting students have had the chance to observe the effect of noise on people at home, in hospitals, in factories and near airports. Infant and child health services, housing and hospitalisation of the elderly have all been the subject of recent investigations. Students can thus evaluate the work being done in Britain by medical and social services and by public health authorities.

The School's advice is available to overseas Governments on medical problems, such as those connected with engineering concerns in tropical climates or difficult terrain on nutrition, on pest control and on the organization of teaching and medical services.

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KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 13, 1963

NEW YORK TALKS

ON TEST BAN

Reports that informal discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States on halting nuclear tests will take place in New York tomorrow have raised the hopes of the people that they can again breathe free air-free from the pollution of any radioactive fallout.

The main rock on which the nuclear test ban negotiations have so far foundered is the issue of inspections. As is well known the West insists on on-site inspections which the Soviet Union thinks will lead to espionage. But recently the Soviets have shown an active interest in tackling this unsolved problem. This is an encouraging sign.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference, which has been in recess for some time and is scheduled to reopen now, has been postponed again for a month from January 15 to February 12. That both the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. which are leading nuclear Powers are trying to take advantage of the pause in the Geneva negotiations to carry out informal discussions is a step towards the positive side.

Until the major nuclear Powers show greater concern for the real health dangers to which the atomic tests will expose mankind, which can be shown only by the Powers agreeing to ban the tests completely, there can be no sound sleep for the peoples of the world.

It is in this connexion that the peace-loving peoples of the world will deplore the French decision, confirmed by the French Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, on Friday that France's first hydrogen bomb will be tested in a new nuclear test area in the Pacific.

Mr. George Ball, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, will tell the U.S. European allies what President Kennedy told Mr. Macmillan last month in a thing which one of their part thinking concerning a nuclear policy for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Ball, who is scheduled to fly today from Paris to Bonn, is faced with a difficult task of making the NATO members, specially France, accept this new atomic strategy by Washington. At one time the European allies of the United States more or less accepted Washington's point of view in regard to the military strategy of the West. At that time the United States was a military and economic power in the West and it was but right for the others to accept its views on military issues. Not that European countries have now developed their power to such an extent as to ignore the United States completely and run their defence affairs without their Atlantic partner, for, as it was pointed out in a recent issue of the American magazine, "Foreign Affairs," even if they are able to form their own national deterrent in the field of atomic power, they will have just about two per cent of what the United States could contribute in the NATO.

But this is of course the American point of view. European nations, headed by France, insist on having their own national nuclear deterrent. This stems from the fact that the economy of most of these European countries are booming. Their logic of thinking is that if they are in a position to secure the highest standard of living for their people why should they not be able to become independent nuclear powers. The United States, on the other hand, thing and whether it will decide

International trade facilitates international division of work, and this alone can lead to the optimum allocation of economic sources and up the greatest degree of increase of production and income. Thus it is natural that trade has been a matter of special interest in politics and the cause of innumerable controversies, and even wars, in the history of mankind.

The primary characteristic of the changes which have taken place in the world economy during the last few decades is the increased influence of the state on economic life. This, however, has added considerably to the danger of turning the economy into an economy of power. "Economy of power" as a weapon in the arsenal of the "position of power" policy has transformed international trade from an instrument of welfare into an instrument of pressure. The Second World War, and the many other wars which preceded it, were the inevitable consequence of this policy.

It was therefore quite natural that the idea of the United Nations and plans on its setting up as an instrument of collective security inevitably led to the planning of international trade co-operation. The demand for universal co-operation in the field of international trade provided the basis for international economic co-operation; and this co-operation became an integral part of the U.N. Charter. This accounts for the initiative taken by the U.N. in the first days of its existence, to found TITO—Trade and Tariffs—into an instrument for co-operation between countries whose internal systems

of economic organization allowed tariffs to be employed as a basic instrument for State guidance of international trade. To apply instruments other than tariffs was considered unlawful and was therefore prohibited. In accordance with this, GATT was to become a co-operation founded on the acceptance of a determined economic system.

In the east, The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) developed as an instrument of the closest economic co-operation and regionally specialized production between the countries where State monopoly of foreign trade is used as an essential instrument of their own socio-political systems. This international organization has likewise proved to be exclusive in practice. At the same time, the majority of the human race, which inhabits the underdeveloped countries, created a variety of economic institutions in order to accelerate its economic progress: institutions which cannot be completely fitted into the dogmatic bilateralism of the East or the dogmatic multilateralism of the West. The use of economy as a source of political power and pressure is alien to these countries, for their economies are young and undeveloped, and their potential is urgently needed for the raising of their national welfare. Thus it is not surprising that these countries should have found themselves in the van of the struggle for the universal

Instead of developing within the universal framework of the United Nations, international trade began to develop in regional formations. The western group, consisting, predominantly of industrialized countries, gradually transformed TITO—General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs—into an instrument for co-operation between countries whose internal systems

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(Contd. on page 3)



Recall Of British U.K.'s Chances Of Entry Nuclear Warheads Into E.C.M. Improve For NATO Forces HEATH'S FRANK TALK WITH PEARSON'S APPEAL TO FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GOVERNMENT

CONGO CONSIDERING ISSUE STILL

LONDON, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—The Congolese Central Government is not now pressing for the immediate withdrawal of the British Consul in Elisabethville, Mr. Derek Dodson, informed sources said here today.

Mr. Cyrille Adoula's Central Government demanded that Britain remove Mr. Dodson from the Katanga capital within 24 hours and the British Foreign Office has since made representations to the Congolese against this.

British officials said here yesterday that at a meeting in Leopoldville on Friday Mr. Adoula told Mr. Derek Riches, Britain's Ambassador there, that the Congolese Government was still considering the question of Mr. Dodson.

Questioned about President Tshombe's sudden departure from Elisabethville on Friday the officials said this had come as a complete surprise.

They added that Mr. Dodson had been urging him to make a declaration of intentions which might help in the implementation of the Congo reconciliation plan of the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant.

KABUL, Jan. 13.—Mr. Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority who had gone to inspect the constructional affairs of the Civil Airport in Jalalabad, returned to Kabul on Friday night. He said that work on the runway, taxi-way and airport lighting was completed while work on the terminal building, the communications establishments and the fire fighting units has progressed to 90 per cent of training at the age of six at the its completion. He added that during his trip he had also selected a site for the meteorological station of Laghman, work on which is to be started soon.

Chinese Protest To India On "Violations" Of Territory And Airspace

HONGKONG, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—The People's Republic of China has protested to India about "serious" violations of Chinese territory and airspace across the border with the Indian Himalayan protectorate of Sikkim, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

In a new Note handed to the Indian Embassy in Peking on Thursday, China said that in the last few months Indian troops had built pillboxes on Chinese territory and had set up barbed wire and dug communications trenches at the Nathu La on the border.

The Indian troops had been "re-inforced again and again", and had repeatedly intruded into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and provocation, the Note added. Indian planes had also been sent

Indian use of Sikkimese territory for intrusions into China and for blocking normal movement of border inhabitants "can only be regarded as a deliberate act to upset the tranquillity along the China-Sikkim border", the Note wezi.

PARIS, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—Britain's prospects of negotiating her way into the Common Market appeared improved last night after some frank talking by Mr. Edward Heath at his meeting with the French Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, on Friday and yesterday.

Italian Foreign Minister

Meets Adenauer

BONN, Jan. 13, (DPA).—The visiting Italian Foreign Minister, Mr. Attilio Piccioni, in Bonn yesterday had a two-hour meeting with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

The new defence conceptions of NATO and problems of Britain's proposed membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) were the main subjects of discussion during this meeting.

According to informed quarters Dr. Adenauer also discussed with his Italian guest the question of European unity in connexion with French-West German understanding.

Dr. Adenauer is said to have tried to destroy Italian concerns regarding the formation of "Bonn-Paris axis".

The talk under participation of the West German Foreign Minister Mr. Schroeder, and the Italian Ambassador to Bonn, Mr. Gastone Guidotti, took place in a cordial and trustful atmosphere. Mr. Piccioni will leave West Germany again this morning.

PIANO RECITAL

KABUL, Jan. 13.—Miss Lili Kraus, a well-known pianist will give a recital in the USIS Auditorium tomorrow.

Miss Kraus, who was born in Hungary and began her musical training at the age of six at the Royal Academy of Music in Budapest, has given innumerable able concerts and recitals in Europe and the USA.

Tomorrow's concert is being organized by the Friends of Chamber of Music.

Mr. Heath who flew back to London yesterday morning, told reporters at Paris airport: "Anybody who says that Britain wishes to disrupt the common agricultural policy cannot have studied carefully the British proposals and cannot have listened to what I have been saying in the negotiations for the past nine months."

In a statement to French television, Mr. Heath went on to say: "The proposals we have put forward for the Common Market stage in agriculture are to add to the common agricultural policy. They are in conformity with the principles of it."

"In the transitional period the questions we have to discuss are not questions of principle. They are questions of practical arrangements for changing the British system to the Common Market system by the time the transitional period for Britain comes to an end."

"We ought together to be able to find solutions for them. Certainly we British will do everything we can to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion."

Mr. Heath's airport statement yesterday was the reply direct to a rather gloomy assertion made by the French Minister of Agriculture, M. Edgar Pisani, in the National Assembly shortly before midnight.

M. Pisani declared that "the whole of the Britain economic system is in contradiction with the common agricultural policy of the European Economic Community."

No Political Desire

A few hours earlier, the French Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, said: "There is no political desire on the part of the French Government to keep Britain out of the Common Market."

The exchange of British and French views on the Common Market negotiations are an overture to General de Gaulle's big troops on his own initiative and Press conference on Monday to that had "no connexion whatsoever" with the UN operation.

The President will devote part of his remarks to Britain's application for Common Market membership. He will also deal with the Polaris question, and with the future social policy of the French Government at home.

General de Gaulle will not say anything in the nature of slamming the door of the Common Market in Britain's face, even if he stresses what he considers the obstacles in the way of a speedy solution to the negotiations now in progress in Brussels.

Italian and Benelux diplomatic observers here persist in asserting that Britain "must" get into the Common Market provided she accepts all its basic rules and that her failure to do so would be a major disaster, not only for Britain but for the whole of Western Europe.

KABUL, Jan. 13.—Mr. Ahmad Shah, a teacher in Shah-Dukht Belqis School, left Kabul for the United States under a US AID programme to further his studies in the field of education.

TORONTO, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—

Mr. Lester Pearson, Liberal Opposition leader, said yesterday the Canadian Government should accept nuclear warheads for its forces in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and North American Air Defence Command.

Mr. Pearson, speaking at a political meeting, said the Canadian Government "should end at once its evasion of responsibility, by discharging the commitments it has already accepted for Canada."

It can only do this by accepting nuclear warheads for those defensive tactical weapons which cannot effectively be used without them, he added.

Canada should negotiate an agreement with the United States similar to those already signed by the U.S.A. with Britain and other countries, providing for joint control and use of the weapons, he continued.

"To say that, on moral grounds, we will not accept any nuclear weapons in any circumstances is dishonest and hypocritical unless we are at the same time willing to withdraw from NATO and refuse to export, to anyone, uranium for military purposes."

Thant Praises U.N. Troops For Taking Sakania

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General, yesterday sent a message of "congratulations and appreciation" to Ethiopian colonel Worku Makafaria and his troops who secured for the U.N. the key Congo railway junction of Sakania in the Rhodesia-Katanga border.

A UN spokesman in a written statement explained that the town was taken "on humanitarian grounds" to help the railway re-open the line and repair damage done to it, allegedly by elements of the Katangese gendarmerie. The statement also denied Press reports that Mr. Tshombe had led the U.N. move earlier this week to Mokambo, another border town. It said he preceded the U.N. troops on his own initiative and that had "no connexion whatsoever" with the UN operation.

General Mobilization In Yemen

CAIRO, Jan. 13, (DPA).—President el Sallal of the Yemeni Republic yesterday announced the "general mobilization" of the Yemeni people in preparation of the "decisive battle" against King Saud of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein of Jordan, and against "imperialism".

According to the opinion of Cairo political quarters this measure is meant to be the Yemeni answer to the Saudi Arabian "general mobilization" announced a few days ago by the Saudi Arabian Premier, Crown Prince Feisal.

But these same quarters also believe that both "mobilization" for the time being are merely of rhetorical importance and will not immediately lead to the expansion of the Yemeni conflict.

KABUL, Jan. 13.—Mr. Ghulam Hassan Saffi left Kabul by air yesterday to take charge of his new post as the Afghan counsel- lor and Minister plenipotentiary in Baghdad.

PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7-30 and 9-00 p.m. English film SANDS OF THE DESERT; starring Charlie Drake, Peter Arne and Sarah Branch.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film THE STORY OF A MISERABLE.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film A DRIVER IN THE PASS with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. American film DO NOT EAT DAISIES starring Doris Day and David Niven.

Courses In Industrial Administration

KABUL, Jan. 13.—Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education, and Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, inspected the examination procedures at the Institute of Industrial Administration yesterday morning.

The Institute was established last year to train administrative officials for industrial organizations. More than 35 students are currently receiving instructions in the two courses launched for this purpose.

Dr. Azimi, the Director of the course, stated that nine local and foreign experts were employed at the Institute. He added that the foreign experts were made available through the Federal German aid to Afghanistan. He explained that the Institute accepted graduates from the school of Commerce and after giving them three years of additional training introduces them to various organizations. During vacations they receive on the job training in different industrial concerns.

BULGARIAN PREMIER LEAVES FOR E. BERLIN

BELGRADE, Jan. 13, (Reuter).—Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party chief and Prime Minister, left Sofia yesterday at the head of a Bulgarian delegation to the East German Communist Party Congress, which opens in East Berlin next Tuesday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from the Bulgarian capital.

KHRUSHCHEV'S TALKS WITH GOMULKA

WARSAW, Jan. 13, (DPA).—The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, yesterday continued his talks with the head of the Polish Communist Party, Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka.

No information was given yet as to the name of the meeting place, and it merely became known that the talks took place in the Polish-administered part of East Prussia.

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